WASHINGTON

Developments Regarding the Radical Conspiracy to Remove the President.

Butler's Schemes for Securing a Place in the Cabinet.

General Grant and the Military Dictatorship.

fpinion as to the Result of the Impeachment Trial.

Programme of the Summing Up of Counsel.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1868, The Conspiracy of the Rudical Leaders and

the Impeachment Trial.

That the present impeachment trial is but the result of a conspiracy formed fully three years ago by certain radical leaders, headed by the illustrious Ben Butler himself, has for a long time been the pinton of President Johnson and many conservative blicans as well as democrats. Immediately the removal of President Lincoln by the assas in's builet the conspiracy commenced, the object rganize his Cabinet on a more radical basis, or, ing in that, to open a regular war of the fierces character upon the unyielding President. Ben Butler at that time was a power in himself. He had a trong party at his back, and he and his party desired, not only to shape the policy of the government, but likewise to enjoy the spoils of Butler, especially, yearned to administe War Office or the State Department, accordingly laid plans to accomplish purpose. His friends backed him up with all their influence, and Mr. Johnson was pestered with entreaties to remove either Mr. Stanton or Mr. Seward for Benjamin's especial benefit. Seward, be it known, at this time was stretched on his bed from Lincoln was yet unburied. The extent of the patriotam of Butler and his friends will, therefore, be como expire. Butler was busily at work seeking to have the prostrate Secretary of State turned out of office rder that he (Butler) might promote his indecent and uncontrollable ambition. That I am not merely fabricating a sensational story will be evidenced by bell, our late Minister to Mexico, by General J. K Herbert, of Major General Butler's staff:-

d believe me,
Fakhfully, yours,
Hon. Lewis D. Campbedt, &c., &c.
P. S.—Why not see Taft, Hondley and the friends
e met last year in Cincimnati? Wade, Chandler,
arter, Julian, and such as they, are doing all they

ate social and political friend of Andrew Johnson. and was supposed to have powerful influence over the newly elevated President. Hence the favor of ampbell was solicited. It so happened that while there was writing his letter Campbell was on his vay to this city from Cincinnati, in compliance with om the White House to the Capit L. On the same ing or the next Campbell met Herbert in the t, who informed him that he (Herbert) had just nailed an important letter to him (Campbell) directpurport Campbell was informed by Herbert that But-ler and several prominent radicals had several consultations for the purpose of taking steps to urge President Johnson to make an imme to have General Butler placed either in the Department of State or of War; that he had written to Mr. Campbell for the purpose of inducing him to use his influence, and obtain the influence of other promi-ment men in Ohio, to accomplish the same end. Mr. Campbeli said in reply, that as Mr. Seward was lying at the point of death, with his throat cut by an assassin, and his son, Frederick Seward, Assistant Secretary of State, was supposed to be in a dying condition, he thought probably by a little delay Providence Himself would remove Mr. Seward and save any trouble on that score. Besides, he expreseed an unqualified opinion that it would be rulnous to the reputation of President Johnson, and any removals at that particular time in his Cabinet. Considerable conversation on the subject ensued, and General Herbert urged Mr. Campbell to call and

see General Butter at Willard's Hotel.

Mr. Campbell remained in Washington, having very frequent personal communications with the President in reference to public affairs, the condition of the country, &c., and from day to day receiving additional information in reference to the combina-tions which had been formed to prevail upon the President to make a change in his Cabinet. On mature deliberation Mr. Campbell determined it was due from him to the President, who had been his personal and political friend for many years, and whom he had been instrumental in bringing promi-nently before the public after the breaking out of the war, to warn him that these plans were on foot to have General Butler put in the State or War Department. He accordingly furnished Mr. Johnson with the information relative to these combinations urged him to make no change whatever of Mr. Lincoin's friends until the shock occasioned by the assassination would have substied, and then, if he found it necessary to make a change, to do so, but not before. The President assured his informant cially would not for a moment entertain the idea of removing a man who had suffered as much as Mr. Seward had and was then in a critical condition. General Butler's staff officer (Herbert) told Mr. Campbell several times during the sojourn of the that he would make no removals then, and espe-Campbell several times during the sojourn of the latter in Washington that General Butler was very desirons of seeing him, but no interview took place between them, except for a few moments with General Rosecrans, who called upon matters relating to the military. Mr. Campbell's aversion to holding any communication with General Butler arose from the belief that the whole programme which the lat-ter had marked out would prove disastrous to the dent and to the country. out the lat of May, 1886, Mr. Campbell returned

s his home in Ohio, and among the letters which ad accumulated in his absence he found the one which Butler's staff officer had mailed him.

which Butler's staff officer had mailed him.

It was this failure of Butler and his clique to accomplish their ambitious ends that caused the subsequent hue and cry against Andrew Johnson and the bitterest anti-administration war since the time of washington. Never before was a President so cutrageously assailed, and by men who, it appears, were utterly destitute of decency and patriotic feeling. Part of their programme was to force negro saffrage upon the South, willing or unwilling, which they kepped to accomplish through Butler as Secretary of War. If. Johnson Rot only declined the honor

of Butler's society in his Cabinet, but declined also to adopt the negro sufrage policy, which was shown in his North Carolina proclamation. Senator Sumner also seems to have been in the piot, for some time after he had a protracted inter-view with the President, during which he urged the

President to adopt the negro suffrage policy, and on ing met with stubborn determination on the part of the Executive he became somewhat insolent and threatening, concluding with a solemn warning that he and his friends intended to carry out their plan and to fight the Administration to the bitter end on that line, should it ruin the country. This interview of Summer and the President lasted for three hours, sition as when they started. From that time forward the conspiracy has gradually developed itself, until now, when it seems the purpose of the radicals to re-move the President if they can, and, succeeding in that, then to establish a nominal military dictatorship with the great power centred in a Senatorial oligarchy. The late acts of Congress, in the opinion of able men, point to this end unmistakably. There is very little direct evidence, but the whole course of Congress has that tendency. Those who ridicule the idea of a dictatorship do not know that some of General Grant's staff have said lately that a condition of things might occur which he would feel to justify ment in a leading radical journal that he favored the fused to deny it when asked for an explanation They lose sight of the fact that Congress has already made him dictator over all the unreconstruct South; that it has passed a law preventing his removal from office or from Washington by the consti-tutional Commander-in-Chief, and passed still another law declaring that all orders to the army must be issued through him, so that a regiment under existing circumstances, is not at the command of the President unless the General-in-Chief consents

Speculations as to the Result of the Impeach

ment Trial—Programme of the Samming Up.
As the impeachment trial draws to a close, the pro-bable verdict of the Judges and Jurors attracts some The exact power of the Senate is debated, and par-ticularly with regard to the point whether, if they removal and future disqualification to hold office. The weight of the opinion seems to be in favor of the view that the penalty is not an inevitable sequition of conviction under a fair construction of the seventh clause of the third section, article first of the constitution, and therefore that the Senate is at liberty to find the accused guilty without proceeding to the extremity of removal from office. The development of this ne noint has given rise to divers rumors, among which s one to the effect that the Senate will avail itself of this liberal construction, and, though it will find him guilty, still will not remove President Johnson. It is hardly probable that any such policy will be adopted, and far more likely that the Senate, if it halts at all, will conclude to acquit that side. Such a course as this might save the party, and would avoid the dangers that might at tend an attempt at removal. It would have the appearance of impartiality and magnanimity, and would do more good to the party than conviction

The defence having finished the examination of witnesses on their behalf, the Board of Managers of the House of Representatives propose to-morrow to examine one witness, by whom it is designed to show that the President did declare his intention to get Stanton out of the War Department "or sink the ship," At present it is thought that no other rebutting testimony will be introduced, as it is said that there is no occasion for any further evidence of the intentions of the President to use force in carrying his point. If this programme, which has now been fixed, is adhered to, the final argument will be opened on Tuesday, Mr. Evarts leading off for the defence. Mr. Boutwell

will then follow, opening for the prosecution.

The saith of Mr. Stanbery now promising his pres teman to close for the defence, to be followed by Mr. Bingham for the prosecution, and finishing the case. Those who are in a position to know the fuvote will be reached by Saturday next, or probably Tuesday or Wednesday of the following week, ac-cording to the length of the speeches to be delivered

in the final argument. The Quarterly Reports of the National Bank The quarterly reports of all the national banks of the country, for the current quarter, have been received at the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, with the exception of sixteen. The return fully up to the requirements of law, and that the items of loans and discounts and deposits in the

made to the department in April, 1867.

A large number of national banks have failed comply with the requirements of the tweaty-fifth section of the National Currency act. A few weeks one hundred and thirty-seven of them had never caused an examination of their securities in the hand of the United States Treasurer; and nearly two hunganization procured such examination, are delinquent in both the current year and that ending with June last. The Comptroller of the Currency has accord ingly called the attention of national bank officers to these facts, and advises how the examination may be conducted.

The amendment to the Passenger Laws. The amendment to the Passenger laws, proposed to Congress by Secretary McCulloch, are chiefly such as have been suggested by the observation of practical seamen, and by, as he says, the lamentable failure of existing laws to pass the ordeal of the courts. Therefore, in revising the act of 1855 it is especially advisable that the several penalties provided therein shall continue to be a lien on the ves sel, enforcible by libel and by proceedings in admiralty.

It appears from a statement of the Director of the Bureau of Statistics that the total value of imports from Canada and other British American provinces on the Atlantic during the fiscal year ending with June last was \$31,542,780, of which free \$5,623,169, and dutiable \$22,919,539, upon which the total estimated duties were \$5,052,572. Construction of the Pension Laws.

The following bill, recently introduced by M. Perham and referred to the Committee on Invalid Per sions, will probably pass Congress without altera

tion:—

Be it enacted, &c., That the laws granting pensions to the hereinafter mentioned dependent relatives of deceased soldiers leaving neither widow nor child entitled to pension under the existing laws, shall be sc construed as to give precedence to such relatives in the following order, namely—First, mothers; secondly, fathers; thirdly, orphan brothers and sisters—who shall be pensioned jointly if there be more than one; provided that if in any case the soldier shall have left both father and mother who were dependent upon him, then on the death of the mother the father shall become entitled to a pension, commencing from and after the death of the mother and provided forther that no pension heretofore awaried shall be affected by anything herein contained.

and provided further that no pension heretofore awaried shall be affected by anything herein contained.

SRC. 2. That the act entitled "An act to grant pensions," approved July 14, 1862, and the acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof, shall not be construed to authorize the allowance of a pension, or to confer a right thereto by reason of a disability incurred or disease contracted after the 1st day of January, A. D. 1868, or death resulting therefrom; but the laws in force prior to the said act of July 14, 1862, shall, except as to the rate of pension, alone govern in the ad judication of all claims which have been or shall hereafter be made to a pension by reason of a disease contracted or disability incurred, or a casualty occurring on or after the said last day of January, 1868, in the military or maval service of the United States, or death resulting therefrom.

SRC. 3. That so much of the acts approved April 6, 1832, and August 23, 1842, as requires that pensions remaining unclaimed for fourteen months after the same have become due shall be adjusted at the office of the Third Auditor, is hereby repealed; and the failure of any pensioner to claim his or her pension for a period of two years after the same shall have become due shall be deemed presumptive evidence that such pension has legally terminated by reason of the pensioner's death, remarriage, recovery from disability, or otherwise, and the pensioner's mame shall be stricken from the rolls, subject to the right of restoration to the same on a new application, which evidence satisfactorily accounting for the remission, and a child or children under sixteen pension, and a child or children under sixteen pension.

all cases where such widow is charged with the care custody and maintenance of such child or children the said sum of \$2 per month for each of said child dren shall be paid to her for and during the time shis, or may have been, so charged with the care an custody and maintenance of such child or children subject to the same conditions, provisions and limitations as if they were her own children by her said deceased husband.

custody and maintenance of such child or children, subject to the same conditions, provisions and illustations as if they were her own children by her said deceased husband.

Sec. 5. That all pensions which have been granted in consequence of death occurring or disease contracted or wounds received since the 4th day of March. 1861, or may hereafter be granted, shall commence from the discharge or from the death of the person on whose account the pension has been or may hereafter be granted; provided that the application for such pension has been, or shall hereafter be, filed with the Commissioner of Fensions, within five years after the right thereto shall have accrued.

Sec. 6. That immediately upon the passage of this act, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, without awaiting application, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Pensions to notify by letter all pensioners entitled to the benefits of the provisions of the foregoing section of the amount to which they may be respectively entalled; and to pay or cause to be paid to them, respectively, all such arrears of pensions as may be due under the provisions of the foregoing section and no claim agrent or other person shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services in making application for the arrears of pension under this and the preceding section.

Sec. 7. That section cleven of an act entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions," approved June 6, 1868, be amended so as to read as follows:—"That if any other, soldier or seaman shall have died or wounds received or discease contracted in the line of daty in the unilitary or naval service of the United States, leaving a widow and a child or children under the age of sixteen years, and it shall be duly certified under seak, by any court having produced before such court that the widow aforesaid has abandoned the care of such child or children, or is an unsuitable person, by reason of immoral conduct, to have the custody of the same, or on presentation of sa

SEC. 9. That the remarriage of any widow or dependent mother, otherwise entitled to pension prior to the application therefor, or to the issue of a pension certified to her, shall not debar her right to a pension certified to her, shall not debar her right to a pension for the period elapsing from the death of her husband or son, on account of whose services and death she may claim a pension, to her remarriage; provided, however, that nothing in this section shall be construed to repeal or modify the fourth section of an act entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts granting pensions," approved March 3, 1863. SEC. 10. That the provisions of the ninth section of an act approved July 4, 1864, entitled "An act supplementary to "An act to grant pensions," are hereby continued in force for five years from the 4th day of July, 1887.

SEC. II. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the foregoing provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

The Bounty of the Eighty-fourth New York

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Volunteers.
The Paymaster General has addressed the follow-

The Paymaster General has addressed the following letter to Secretary Stanton:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PAYMASTER GINERAL'S OPPICE,
WASHINGTON, April 10, 1868.

SIR—I have the honor to make the following report in response to the resolution of Congress of March 26 last, asking "why the members of the Eighty-fourth regiment New York Volunteers, who served three years, are allowed only \$400 bounty."

Most of the cases of the Eighty-fourth New York Volunteers were paid \$100 additional bounty. Some few cases were paid \$100 additional bounty. Some few cases were paid but \$50, for the reason, alleged by the paymaster, that they enlisted before April 19, 1861, it being provided by section twelve of the act of July 28, 1860, that those soldiers only who enlisted after April 19, 1861, for not less than three years, &c. shall be paid \$100. Although some of the soldiers of the Eighty-fourth regiment served three full years after April 19, 1861, the paymaster believed them to be excluded from the larger allowance prescribed in the twelfth section, and paid them but \$50, because not enlisted according to the strict terms of the law after April 19, 1861, for not less than thwo years, and not included in the twelfth section, were restricted by the thirteenth section of the same act to a bounty of only \$50. Since the payments of bounty were made to the Eighty-fourth regiment I have kad occasion to entertain other cases of like character, and have ruled that if the soldier, although culisted before April 19, 1861, did actually serve fully three years continuously after that date, he would be entitled to the bounty of \$100. If the claims of the members of the Eighty-fourth regiment who served full three years after April 19, 1861, are returned to this office hery will be revised in accordance with the new ruling and will be paid accordingly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. W. BRICE, Paymaster General.

Army Orders.

Brevet Colonel H. G. Gibson, Major of the Third United States artillery, has been temporarily relieved command of Fort Adams, Rhode Island. Brevet Major General George L. Hartsuff has been

temporarily relieved from the Fifth Military District and ordered to the department. Brevet Brigadier General George B. Ruggies ha

been transferred from the Department of the East to the Department of the Platte.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Impeachment Trial—President Johnson in Good Spirits—Butler Getting Into Bud Odor—Managers in a Melancholy Mood— The Contingent Fund and Some of its Funny

Another week is gone, and Andrew Johnson still receives his friends at the Executive Mansion. So far as one may judge by external signs the terrible offender has no intention of leaving his present com-fortable quarters in a hurry, having made no preparations looking to that end, reports to the contrary not-withstanding, and, displaying a buoyancy of spirits entirely unsuited to one believing in the prospect of a speedy condemnation by the grand inquest of the nation and the High Court of Impeachment, conducted with all the dignity and solemn decorum natural to Manager Butler and his able assistants Conness of, California, and Drake, of Missouri, John son's high spirits are a puzzle to the impeachers, who consider he ought to be repenting in sackcloth and ashes and packing up his trunks, instead of re-ceiving with good humored smiles the visitors who daily and nightly apply for an audience.

The trial is a matter of great interest to Mr. Wade and his anxious and devoted friends. Mr. Sumner is one of those who favor an acceleration of speed, as was indicated by his proposition to have the court meet at ten o'clock and remain in session until six. The advocates of longer daily sessions succeeded in carrying the motion to meet at eleven, but the addition of an hour a day will not greatly hasten a conclusion. Some of the testimony which has been recently admitted, judging it upon its merits, is most fatal to the prosecution, as the steady efforts of Butler to exclude it abundantly certify. The Managers are now, as heretofore, conout important evidence, and this may be expected to continue, as their case grows more desperate. In out important evidence, and this may be expected to continue, as their case grows more desperate. In this there is a conflict of interest and purpose. They are in great haste to conclude the trial, for the benefit of such political advantages as may accrue from the conviction and removal of the President and the accession of Wade; but there is an unconquerable feeling of distrust which all the builtying and vulgarity of Butier cannot conceal. To consummate the object for which impeachment was imagurated is the great desideratum, and those who wait for the promised spoils submit to the delay with an ill grace, suppressed impatience, and, just now, with no little distrust and uncertainty. The expectants do not comprehend the double disadvantage under which they labor. In the first place Mr. Johnson may not be impeached, and in that event their hopes will end. Should they be realized to the extent of his removal, should Mr. Wade succeed to the Executive chair and appoint new heads to all the government departments, it will be discovered that among all of the thousands of employés not one holds his place by reason of any political qualifications that would disqualify him to hold office under Mr. Wade. There were instances in which, prior to the quarrel between the President and Congress, clerks were appointed at the request of democratic Congressmen, but it was not done with reference to political merits, but by reason of the peculiar circumstances attending the applications. Secretary Browning has never made a removal of filled a vacancy in his department on political grounds. The same may be said of Postmaster General Randall, who has not discriminated against radicals when it was possible to accommodate them. Even Secretary

and the friends of Congress, when the applicanis could pass the examination required, and so it is in all the departments.

At the time of Mr. Lincoin's first inauguration there was a swarm of applicants at the capital, and among the heads of bureaus and first class clerks there was a general change. It operated badly and to the detriment of the public interests. During previous administrations valuable clerks had been retained through a succession of changes, and at this time permanence is a positive necessity. There are frequent resignations on account of inadequate pay and the uncertain tenure of ordier; but should Mr. Wade succeed to the full measure of his ambition he may find that the most numerous changes in the government departments have been effected by resignations and deaths, and that the greater portion of employ's will be able to fortify themselves with radical endorsements of their qualifications and merits. However, should Butler step into the Treasury Department he will not scruple to disregard any mere questions of qualifications or endorsements occary out his hostifuty to General Grant, and the power of such a man as fintler over Wade may be made manifest to the horter of some radicals who are now so hot and impatient for impeachment.

The High Court of impeachment is not in favor with Manager Putler deemed it prudent to stille on the spot; and more recently he declared in the House that the Senate will not allow the House Managers a change to speak and to bring before the public the reasons why they go in for impeachment, and his intention to give the choked off Managers an opportunity to be heard in the House, and the public the benefit of their arguments under frank.

Mr. Stevens, with his associate Managers, has constantly charged that the President's counsel were code and of the counsel to participate in the chouse of the public the reasons why they go in for impeachment, and his intention to give the choked off Managers at an appearance of the counsel were code of the trial, we can be a

carry.

Schator Cameron has at last found a way to punish his persecutor, the Secretary of the Senate, by bringing that onicial to judgment. He is very much in carnest upon the subject of investigating Mr. Forney's financial transactions, and he will cheerfully ing that official to judgment. He is very much in carnest upon the subject of investigating Mr. Forney's financial transactions, and he will cheerfully give the committee to whom the matter is referred the benefit of his skill and experience as an accountant and imancier. His friend Wagner, the Fay Clerk of the Senate, deposed by Mr. Forney, says there a some mistake about it. The Senator has known the old man these thirty years as one of the frugal, honest class of Fennsylvama Germans. He was cashier of the York Isaak, one of the best conducted banks in Pennsylvania. It was his integrity and knowledge of accounts that made his services here desirable. He came, lives frugally, acquired no bad habits, was proof against the seductive influences of Congressmen and other gay habitues of the capital, and still he is suddenly discharged with an alleged deficiency in his accounts of \$40,000. The old man affirms it is not true. No deficiency is chargeable to him; and the Senator demands the vindication of a citizen of his State, who is well and favorably known, and a full knowledge of What has been done with all the money before any more is appropriated, and he earried his point to the extent of having the matter referred to the committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate for investigation.

The subject under consideration when Mr. Cameron put in his carnest demand for an examination of the Secretary's accounts was for the payment of unpaid bills before the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the Senate for investigation. Mr. Morrill, of Maine, threw some light when he referred to the items of expenditure contained in the printed schedule, with the remark, "How creditable it would be to the Senate to have them read is another question." A little further on he illuminates the subject thus:—'Why, sir, at the last session in July we had some seventeen additional messengers provided under a resolution of the Senate directing the Sergant-at-Arms to put on additional force to preserve order; and what

force to preserve order; and what aid we do? The last hour of the session we passed a resolution retaining ail these messengers and all these pages and all the clerks during the recess of the Senate; and they were all on pay, and, of course, we all voted for it."

they were all on pay, and, of course, we all voted for it."

A gentle remonstrance or two against the last proposition was interposed, but Mr. Morrill, of Maine, had let the cat out of the bag, and there it was; for surplus and unnecessary employés, whose pay was continued through the entire vacation, an appropriation of \$20,000 was asked, and it will have to come. Added to these were a lot of horses and carryalls to be paid for during the recess too, we may reasonably infer. Touching the extraordinary outlay of money, there are some funny items contained in the book of contingent expenses of the House. For example, N. G. Ordway, for fees and expenses in arresting and bringing before the House and discharging certain members named for being absent without leave, is paid the sum of \$577 20. The same party receives \$240 to for services and expenses incurred in connection with a case of breach of privilege. Among the items of laxury and comfort are several jars of sourf, a quantity of stay-laces, griddles, cullenders, graters, flour sifters, spoons, coffee mills, and all manner of cullinary utensits. For hauling 1,210 loads of documents \$3,400 were paid—nearly \$3 a load. Saddle horses are a common luxury; whether for dignitaries or subordinates does not appear.

The Australian Turf-Latest "Events"-Royalty on the Course.

nky on the Course.

[From the Melbourne Argus, Feb. 4.]

New Year's Day was a great day on the Melbourne race course. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburg was present, and there was a large number of fashionables on the ground. A multitude of spectators througed the hill enclosure, and thousands lined the course from every available point of view. From early morn, throughout the forenoon and during the greater part of the early afternoon the crowd poured out of Melbourne towards Flemington. There was never before so great a concourse in the Flemington enclosure. The Prince was punctual, and reached the ground at a few minutes after noon. His Royal Highness was accompanied by his Excellency the Governor, and members of the suite of his Royal Higness. The Prince was allowed to enjoy himself as he pleased—was neither bored by addresses nor by being stared at. He enjoyed himself as a gentleman might.

Higness. The Prince was allowed to enjoy himself as he pleased—was neither bored by addresses nor by being stared at. He enjoyed himself as a gentleman might.

The racing was not so good as was hoped for on the occasion; the Victoria Berby, with 500 sovereigns added, was contested reality by only two horses—Mr. Tait's coit Fireworks, by Kelple—Gaslight, beating Mr. C. B. Fisher's Little Fish, by Fisherman—Cerva, and three others. The Flemington stakes, a crack two year old race, was won by Mr. C. B. Fisher's Fenella, by Fisherman. The Port Phillip stakes, a three miles weight for age race, with 500 sovereigns added, for four years old and upwards, was won by Mr. John Tail's black colt Barb, four years, beating Cowrn, five years, and three others; but this race was won casily in a very slow run, time six minutes four-teen seconds. A great triumph awaited Mr. Tail's magnificent three year old colt Fireworks, carrying eight stone two pounds, in the Midsummer stakes, one mile and three quarters, in which he gave away limps of weight and years besides to a field of eight opponents, of whom old Toryboy only was near at the finish. The Grand National Steeplechase, with 500 sovereigns added, was won by a Western horse, Western, carrying nine stone ten pounds, and a neighbor. Reindeer, at the same weight, running second. The next race meeting of the Victoria Racing Cinb will be held on Saturday, March 21.

Hobart Town has recently enjoyed a carnival race week, and the Tasmanians appear to have thoroughly enjoyed alike the visit of Prince Alfred and, the races—the first most loyally and the last most demonstratively. The principal race of the meeting was a handicap event, miscalled a champion affair, which resulted in two horses, aged five years and six years, carrying seven stone tweive pounds respectively, coming in first and second, the latter being subsequently adjudged the winner of the stakes on the ground of a jostle or cross.

The next principal race meetings in Victoria will be at Benligo, Creswick and Geelong;

the field.

At Sydney the turfites had a great day on the 1st of January with their Tattersall's races. Bulgimbar, five years, proved himself the hero of the occasion, winning the two principal events.

RELIGIOUS EERVICES YESTERDAY.

The different places of worship were well attended yesterday. The weather was fair for the display of the new spring fashions, and to this cause pos-sibly may be attributed the arge attendance in

St. Patrick's Cathedral.

A vast congregation assembled within the walls of the cathedral yesterday, attracted not only by the usual august ceremonies beionging to the high mass, but by the visit of the Redemptionist rathers, who have just opened a mission for the spiritual benefit of the parish. Shortly after ten spiritual benefit of the parish. Shortly after ten o'clock the reverend missionaries approached the altar, where, some religious exercises having been performed, high mass was commenced, the Rev. Dr. McSweeney officiating as celebrant. The choral arrangements were of the usual high standard, and, to the credit of the talented artists engaged, were admirably carried out. Minne's entire mass in C was performed with a satisfactory result, characterized as it was throughout by most complete unison. At the termination of the first gospel tide Rev. F. Wayrich, one of the Redemptionist Fathers, ascended the pulpit and proached an eloquent semon, fall of deep thought and sentiment. The reverend gentleman took his text from the twentienth chapter and nineteenth verse of St. John's gospel, descriptive of the Saviour's appearance and his disciptes, saying unto them, "Peace be with you." The mission of Christ, the speaker observed, was essentially a mission of peace. It had been lost by the sin of Adam, and God came to restore it. All men inherit the sin of our first parents; they inherit the loss of grace as well as all the defects that follow the first sin; hence all men are born in the emity of God. When the Saviour came and stood in the midst of his disciples, he not only gave peace to them, but commissioned them to give that peace to others; for he said "whose sins ye shall retain they are retained," thereby imparting to them the authority to diffuse the peace and friendship of God. That authority still remained upon earth, was still embodied in the Church; for the Church received it from its founder, the Saviour of manimited to their lawful successors. But that power of forgiving sins was not of man, but of the living God through his representatives on earth, was still embodied in the Church; for the Church received it from its founder, the Saviour of manimited to their lawful successors. But that power of forgiving sins was not of man, but of the living God through his representatives on carth, by this power the hum o'clock the reverend missionaries approached the altar, where, some religious exercises having been

Plymouth Church.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached yesterday morning. In introducing to his hearers the subject of temperance he said there would be a meeting of church this (Monday) evening. Among the speakers would be an able and gifted young Christian minister, the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr. They would have the pleasure of hearing Mr. Tyng in Flymouth church, where no bishop could kandie him and where men were free to preach the Gospel. This alusion by Mr. Beecher to the recent "reprimand" administered by Eishop Fotter to Mr. Tyng for certain alleged intractions of the canons of the Episcopal Church produced considerable merriment among the congregation; some tittered and others laughed outright. Mr. Beecher then proceeded with his sermon, in the course of which he remarked that the indifference and indecision of some men in matters of religious faith reminded him very much of what he saw in England during his visit to that country in 1863. There were then some Americans in London who, though they professed much desire to see the Union restored and its flag triumphant, had not the manly courage to avow, in a manly inde-

The services yesterday morning in the English Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, situate on Twenty-first street, near Sixth avenue, attracted a large audience and were of a solemn and impressive character, as the occasion was the opening of the church for the first time under the auspices of the very inviting interior, erected by the Reformed

church for the first time under the auspices of the Lutherans. The church is a medium sized chifice of very inviting interior, creeted by the Reformed Outch Church in 1839, rebuilt and enlarged in 1847 upon land generously donated by an early pastor (fiev. John F. Jackson), to whose memory a tablet has been erected in the wall by the Reformed Dutch congregation, from whose possession it has passed to the Lutherans. Rev. Dr. Krotel, professor in a Philadelphia theological semmary, has been installed as pastor. An efficient church choir, under the leadership of Mr. A. C. Chur, has been secured. The organist is Mr. Sebastian Sommers. This is the second English Lutheran congregation organized in this city, the first having been established over thirty years ago.

After the usual routine services the itev. Dr. Krotel selected his text from the lesson of the day (John Xx., 19), the salutation of our Saviour to His aposties upon his resurrection—"Peace be unto you." The reverend gentleman delivered an eloquent discourse, replete with deep thought and sound theology, in which he pointed out that these words were uttered by the Son of God on the first day of the week and the first Easter of the Christian Church—upon that glorious day that his mourning disciples received the good news that their Lord and Saviour had risen indeed. It was the evening of the first day that the disciples were assembled and had set in darkness and blood, when Jesus appeared in their midst and said, "Peace be unto you." It was the first failutation to His first church. This was a salutation frequently used by the Jews in addressing one another, but we found that whenever it fell from the lips of the Saviour it always had a more significant meaning than that conveyed in general salutations among the Jews. All through the scriptures Jesus Christ was the oriering of God to 'reconcile man to himself, At the fall mannas the "Prince of Peace," and at all times His name had been associated with peace. When He was born in a manger of the Virgin the an

A large portion of the members of the Episcopa Caurch of the Redemption, located in East Four Church of the Redemption, located in East Fourteenth street, were compelled to change their quarters yesterday, as the house in which they were wont to worship was closed against them. The number of people thus disappointed is estimated at several hundreds, who on assembling yesterday morning found the doors closed, and not the slightest indication appeared to console them with the hope that their accustomed place of worship would be thrown open to them for divine service. After some delay accommodations were secured for the morning service in the Cooper Institute, where the services were conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Scott. Dr. Vinton piaced St. Mark's church at the disposal of the congregation for evening worship. The feelings of those who have thus been deprived of their usual meeting place for divine service are exceedingly excited at the treatment to which they have been subjected, attributing it all to the action of Bishop Potter in the main, assisted by Warden F. W. Weichman and his auxiliaries, together with the assistance of Superintendent Kennedy, whose officers were on hand, and intimidated by their presence those who came to worship and to pray.

New Jerusalem Church. Last evening Rev. Chauncey Giles lectured before a highly attentive congregation at New Jerusalem church, Thirty-fifth street and Lexington avenue,

taking as the theme of his discourse "Sweden as a Man," being the last but one of a series of le tures on the life, character and work of that eminer

The reverend recturer organization with a subject of necessary, in order to deal properly with a subject of this nature, to have some true standard to be guided by, but there was but one perfect standard, and the by, but there was but one perfect standard, and the highest of men was infinitely below Him. According to the teaching and language of Christ he was the greatest who performed the greatest service for humanity, and human greatness must be measured in like manner. No man was great merely by the possession of one faculty; for white he might be great as a poet, philosopher or statesman, he might be so bigoted or superstitious as to be almost useless as a msn. Real greatness was only attained when the moral and intellectual faculties were well developed and harmonious, and it was this combination of qualities which made Swedenborg essentially a great man. His faculties were large, well developed, well balanced, and there was notting in him that was precocious or merely brilliant in his early years, and the keynote of his whole life was given in his childhood. The highest life brought down into practical use and service for man is a true idea of religion, and this was a fundamental principle of Emanuel Swedenborg's whole character. His father gave all his sons the choice of their profession, and Swedenborg evinced a strong desire for natural science and mathematics, and in this field gave early promise of attaining great emisence. At an early age he went to England, which he considered a most anspicious field for his labor and research in philosophy. Here he soon became prominent as an inventor, and his whole attention was absorbed in utilizing the material substances and forces. On his return to Sweden, his native country, he engaged in the publication of a magazine. Among the inveninventor, and his whole attention was absorbed in utilizing the material substances and forces. On his return to Sweden, his native country, he engaged in the publication of a magazine. Among the inventions to which he gave his attention were "a bridge to open and shut," "a machine driven by fire" (and this, it should be remembered, was about a century and a haif ago, before the age of s camp, a new system of constructing docks, air guns, submarine vessels, musleal instruments, airtight scoves, improved methods of building houses, &c. The discovery of a bank of fine clay suggested to him that Sweden could make her own pottery. At that time he was not in any way impressed with spiritual desires or aspirations, nor was there, on the other hand, any evidence that he was carried away by the scepticism of his age and country. He was applying his wisdom and talents for the material benefit of his fellow men, and was obtaining that complete knowledge of nature and the laws of the universe which made him so eminently fitted to stiradate and develop the doctrines which he propagated and originated in his after years. The lecturer then proceeded to characterize in eloquent terms the great and distinguishing traits of the character of the lilustrious man whose works and talents formed the subject of his remarks, and gave the following as the moral maxims of Swedenborg's life as found in his writings, but never yet published:—First, to read often, and meditate well, on the works of the Lord; second, to be always resigned and contented under the dispensations of Divine Providence; third, always to observe a propriety of behavior and to preserve a conscience clear and void of offence; fourth, to obey that which is ordained, to be faithful in the discharge of my employment and to do everything in my power to render myself universally as useful as possible.

M. Auguste Comte on Fifth Avenue-Imported Fabrics in Religion.

Mr. Edgar, of considerable notoriety in certain

circles as an adherent and advocate of M. Augusto Comte's positive philosophy, lectured yesterday be-fore a moderate audience at De Garmo's Hall, in the Conservatory of Music building, corner of Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street. The programme of the day included two services, or rather two lectures, in advocacy of the introduction of Comte's religion of humanity, which forms a sort of appendix appli-cation of his scientific system to social questions, and which has, curiously enough, notwithstanding the considerable popularity of his system of scientific philosophy, made very little progress at home. In some circles it is asserted that the attempt to transplant Comtism to this country has its origin in a general intention on the part of the few believers in his religious system to concrete in the form of actual experiment the social principles laid down by their acutely analytic master. In accordance with this intention the attempt is being made to found a congregation in this city, it being believed that the abstractions of the philosopher may be wrought into practice in connection what he culture and intelligence which at present prevail in the better social circles of this city. Besides, New York imports manners, morals, modes of living, modes of dramatic expression and the modes par excellence from Paris; and it is urged that there can be no sufficient reason why New York should not import her religion from Paris also, thus finding an American market for Comtism and Fourierism and any number of other isms which ciallican brains may see fit to invent. The principal reasons urged to the transport of the terms which ciallican brains may see fit to invent. The principal reasons urged tific philosophy, made very little propress at home. may see fit to invent. The principal reasons urged by Mr. Edgar is favor of the new religion vesterday were drawn more from considerations of the alleged egeneracy of the old than from any alleged supersymment merits in Comte's system. It was held that the World Was tipe or a religious revolution, more complete perhaps and more subversive of old principles than the Lutheran Reiormation, which was really caused, not by the struggie of Luther against what he deemed the abuses of Romanism, but by the fact that the thought of the age was ripe for revolution. The weird Gothic fabric of ritual and superstition which prevailed up to the time of Luther was in its day sufficiently representative—was, in fact, an accurate mirror of the thought and sentiment of the age which originated it. The world, however, outgrew "Gothicism" (as M. Zaine would express the medieved feeling); and the world had now nearly outgrown the views and theories of the Reformation. Scientific mode of thought ind in a great measure taken the place of the spientid though lunaic abstractions which were the uphoiding pillars of the present system, and, in fact, the religious speculation of the age had taken a scientific coloring. As scientific investigation had proceeded it had been found that the principles of science were just as applicable to social and religious subjects as to any one of the physical

proceeded it had been found that the principles of science were just as applicable to social and religious subjects as to any one of the physical sciences—being, in its broadest sense, nothing more nor less than the investigation of the laws of being and well being, physical, intelection, moral and spiritual. Hence followed the possibility that a system of religion based upon the purest principles of scientific philosophy might be made applicable to every human need and every human want—whether physical or spiritual.

Starting from such a reasoning as this, the lecturer proceeded to explain the leading principles of Comte's religion of humanity, the logical deduction of which is that God is an obsolete idea, only necessary to an unscientific stage of civilization, and that the ethics of science are yet to take the place of the less realistic ethics of the present system of religion. These lectures were yesterday, morning and evening, quite well attended, though obviously more out of curiosity than out of any liking on the part of the hearers for the religious novelly proposed, which was, in the opinion of the lecturer, to bring about a sort of scientific millennium.

THE MATERIAL SIDE OF SPINITUALISM.

GLENDOWER—"I can call spirits from the vasty deep."
HOTSPUR—"Why, so can i, or so can any man; but will
hey come when you do call for them?"
The argument in the case of the mountebank assertion, and the indignant skepticism with which it was received, recorded in the above dialogue, was a little relieved at its weekly discussion last evening in Dodworth Hall, by the introduction of a new ele was received, recorded in the above dialogue, was a little relieved at its weekly discussion last evening in Dodworth Hall, by the introduction of a new element, properly in keeping with the spirit of the nineteenth century, of a Pecksniman character. The attendance at the meeting was of the ordinary extent and cast, slim in respect to numbers and slim in the prevailing exterior of those composing it. Men and women in equal proportion, with cadaverous faces and cyce which, if they be the windows of the soul, must have had the inside curtains drawn, as they looked not out, occapied at intervals the benches which run in paraliel these across the room, seating themselves as they came in, with suspicious care, at as great distances from each other as the accommodations would permit. The order of exercises was varied from the usual programme. First, a phenomenon in short dress and baby cap seated herself at the asthmatic harument miscailed a melodeon, which does duty here for an orchestra, and drew from it some decided groanings, as of the presence of internal disorder. Having concluded this funereal fantasia, she was succeeded by another feminine spiritualist, who improved upon the last by playing and articulating, the latter, however, with great apparent signs of suffering. The other Side of Jordan." While this periormance was going on, an individual of a studiously Pecksniman appearance—afterwards learned to be Dr. Hallock—led to the platform a young lady in pure colored slik, Zonave jacket and while broche shawl, where both seated themselves. When the sounds which had proceeded from the choir (i) died away, the Pecksniman master of ceremonies announced a recitation by his lady companion, whereupon the latter rose, and selecting one of the chandeliers regarded it pensively for a while, and then, in a voice of pathetic and intense interest, inquired several times, after a short preamble describing where is the better land t?" varying the expression to one of touching disappointment as frequently as she replied to